

ABSTRACT

Prevention and control of diarrhetic diseases is one of the importance of the health education & treatment medical Ministry .

- This research is about the consideration of the amount of unlimited usage of Antibiotic in patients of hospitals in which have G.E and are administered in Aliaschar pediatric hospital in the first half of 1381.
- The Goal of this research is reducing the amount of unlimited usage of antibiotic base on available resulty .
- The study is descriptive and retrospective .the statistics polishment of data is done by spss .
- The consideration is done by organization question hair (inwich there is one of the forexample) and collecting the information from the patient files in this study wetry to consider to some of the parameters like age , sex , the level of conscioussness and fever and the type of piarrhea (bloody , watery, fatty) and S/E and S/C and the amount of unlimited usage in contact with symptoms and signs and paraclinic .

In this consideration the most rate of suffering is connected to male sex (57/3%) and 47/7% in famle sex and M/F is about 0/034%

- the most rate of suffering in the ages lasser than 2years old is about 68/8%.
- In the study of fever , 64/58% were febrile and 35/4% were unfebrile .
- In the study of consciousness 92/72 were alert 6/3% lethargic and 1% of them were in the stage of hypovolemic shock.
- In the study of the ratesof WBC and RBC in stooh exam , 21/87% of cases, both WBC were positive , in 28/22% of cases only WBC were positive , 5/2% only RBC positive and in 44/79% both of them were negative .
- In the study of casesof S/C , 2/7% politive , 28/1% negative and 69/8% were unknown .

- In the study of the rates of usage Antibiotics the most percentage is related to Ampicilline and is about 54/2%, ceftriaxion 34/8% Genta mycine 2/6% , Nahidixid acid 1/9%, ketlin 4/2%, cotrimoxazole 3/7%, Amikacin 2/7%, Metronidazole 1%, and cloxacilin was 1%

The research about adaptation of rates of usage Antibiotics With clinical signs paradinic was about 55/3% cases and in 44/7% of patients there was no adaptation .

The best way is toreport these results to the hospitals and institutes and honourable pediatrics and interns. There fore they can do necessary in improve ment of these situationl and choose the appropriate way in use of Antibiotics and reduce the ratelof unlimited usage of Antibiotics and then reduce the medical resistance and reduce of prices of treatment.